TIMES-VIRGINIAN

In The Heart of Virginia's Dark Tobacco Belt
Appomattox, Virginia
ESTABLISHED 1892

Calvin H. Robinson — — Editor and Publisher

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Virginia Press Association Member

OPTIMISM IN PARIS

(From New York Times)

The General Assembly of the United Nations has now gone into its Christmas recess and will not be reconvened until early next year. It is natural to make an appraisal of what has happened in the session thus far. There has been some thunder (from the left, naturally) and some interchange of unpleasantries. There has also been some accomplishment. A favorable vote on a disarmament program has been recorded. The Soviet attempt to dictate the veto of legislation by the United States Congress and embargo the Mutual Security program has been balloted as well as chucked out ofcountenance. Greece has been placed on the Security Council. There is even some hope of progress toward a long-delayed settlement in the Kashmir case.

These may not be world-shaking and altogether definitive accomplishments. They are, however ,signs of vitality. The tone of the session indicted its president, Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico, to declare:

"The mood of the Assembly reflects the manifest desire of all peoples for peace. There are different ideas as to how to accomplish this end, but perhaps as never before this assembly of nations has made clear the universal feelings for peace and the desire for improvements in their livin. conditions."

Dr. Padillo Nervo may seem to some persons to be overoptimistic. Some of the liatribes of Mr. Vichinsky hardly seemed to indicate any universal desire for peace. Indeed, there were times when to call his rhetoric "belligerent" would have been an understatement. Sometimes the manifestations of distrust and dislike seem to outweigh the protestations of pacific intent.

Nevertheless, there is some ground for the Assembly President's words of good cheer. It is quite apparent that what division there may be in the Assembly is not merely the setting of one great power against another. There is, on the contrary, a broad unanimity of feeling among all the peoples of the free world and its juxtaposition to the limited expression of the smaller group from the enslaved world. This breadth of agreement does not, however, mean the hard and fast voting by "bloc." Many of the group lines have been broken repeatedly. This seems to us to be a sign of healthy independence of thought and action.

There is, nevertheless, among free men, a unanimity of feeling on the desirability of peace and the value of liberty. That cannot be shaken by mere abuse on the one hand or entrapped into surrender by patent subterfuge on the other. In so far as the Assembly gives the opportunity to make these basic sentiments and judgments clear it serves the healthy cause of peace. In this sense the optimism of Dr. Padillo Nervo is justified. Good ground is not being lost, at the least, and some gains can be made through the processes of open, if sometimes violent, expression.

DRASTIC ACTION IS OVERDUE

(The Milwaukee Journal)

President Truman, we have it on word of Frank E. McKinney, Democratic national committee chairman, is angry over "being sold down the river by some disloyal employees of government."

This is the most encouraging public indication that the president is starting to lose his regal calm in the face of more than a year of recited exposure of scandal, corruption and shady dealing in the federal government. The president's long delayed anger is uncharacteristic in a man who so often has shown a quick temper in matters infinitely less serious than the scandals which have recently been shocking the nation.

The president, says, McKinney, will take "drastic action" and take it "without delay" against the men who have betrayed public trust for personal gain. It is action that has already been delayed too long.

Time and again in the last year or more the president has seemed unconcerned in the face of scandal that sullied men close to him in Washington. He iggnored the influence peddling probes, the 5 per centers, the deep freeze gifts to aides in the White House and high in administration hierarchy. He called the early probe into Reconstruction Finance Corp. activities "nonsense."

He failed to move when scandal touched the internal revenue bureau, the jstice department, even the Democratic national committee. Not until he finally relieved the Democratic national committee chairman, William Boyle, did he show that he realized the boodle boys were at work—and even then his sense of loyoelty to friends led him to praise Boyle.

Not once has Mr. Truman indicated that he held Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder or Atty. Gen. Howard McGrath responsible for the corruption being revealed in their departments. He seemed to act as he learned to act in the days when the Pendergrash machine —with complete confidence that friends would be loyal to him if he were loyal to them.

Friends haven't been loyal. They have used the president for their own ends. They have betrayed him. They have proved that dependance upon "friends and war buddies" may work for a judge of Jackson County, Missouri, but is not enough upon which to build an administration heading the government of the United States.

PROPERTY AND PEOPLE

(The Raleigh News and Observer)

Undoubtedly neither natives nor strangers can be permitted to cheat taxi drivers out of their fares. That Canadian who tried to beat a local driver out of $1.50 may have deserved the 30 days in jail to which he was sentenced in City Court. Those who endanger the lives of people by drunk driving in Raleigh, however, need never fear such a severe sentence. The sanctity of property down to one taxi fare is regarded with much more seriousness by most judges than the safety of people.

LOW BRITISH RATIONS

Winston Churchill's Conservative Government raised the price of cheese and bacon and reduced the ration allowance of bacon and cheady. Both cheese and bacon are on the ration list. And the price went up twelve cents per pound.

Our British brothren are now allowed a bacon ration of just THREE OUNCES PER WEEK.

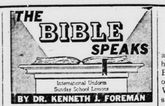
All of this carries another hard blow for Englishmen. Virtually no meats are available, and cheese and bacon have been the standby diet.

Many Americans have been critical of British policies. But few of us realize the severity of the price the British are paying in their living standards for two world wars. It is understandable that England wants no part of World War III. Some well-fed, sleek Americans are fire-brands, ready to send our youth off to new wars at the drop of a hat. The British are more experienced in the sacrifices of war, and that wars are not decisive. If a fight comes, they will be with us; but a people trying to live on three ounces of bacon a week would prefer a generation of peace.

Recently your editor interviewed an English student now in America. "What was the thing that impressed you most when you arrived in our country?" She did not say the tall buildings, the wonderful automobiles, the splendid highways, the bright lights, the vastness of our country, our airfields, our cigarettes, our money—or any of the things we over-value. Her prompt answer was: "I was impressed at how well everyone looked!"

A visit to the meat counters at a super market, a glance at the stacks of cheese, and gazing at the wonderful shop windows—these are the things most Europeans find most impressive in America.

Bombs hurled at a British plant in Suez.



SCRIPTURE: Joshua 23—24.
DEVOTIONAL READING: Joshua 24: 14—25.

The People's Choice

Lesson for December 30, 1951

WITH New Year's Day right around the corner we should take stock of ourselves. What is to become of us as a nation? Can we survive in this atomic age? Is our future curve upward or down?

Dr. Foreman

The answer to such questions lies in the answer to another one: What will the people choose? The most important fact about any people, at any crisis in their life, is not what they have, not what they have done or accomplished or enjoyed, not what they have at the present moment in power or in possessions. It is not their reputation, their income, their history, it is simply their choices, their decisions. However grand a nation's past may be, however good their present may be, wrong decisions can destroy everything. What will the people choose?

• • •

Democracy Means Free Choice

THERE are some interesting parallels between the United States, or Canada, today, and Israel of more than three millenniums ago.

It was a little nation, so new it could scarcely be called a nation, so small it could be lost in one of our big cities. But when it was beginning its time in Palestine, it was much nearer a true democracy than it was in the more famous and glamorous times of David and Solomon.

There was at first no hereditary monarchy, the people had no precedents to go by, they had to pick their way through an uncertain world, much as we do only on a smaller scale.

In Joshua's time there had been a military government: first Moses and then Joshua had done most of the thinking for the people. But when he grew old, Joshua knew that in the future the people would have to think for themselves. When the people do think, it is democracy; when they think only what they are told to think, it is a police state. Now Joshua knew that the main choice before the people was basically religious. As he put it: Whom will you serve?

• • •

A High Way and a Low

THE choice was not merely between good and bad theology. If you choose a God you choose his way of life. The way of the true God was the high way, other ways were low. The Israelites' God was the God of the Law, the God of pure strong living. The gods of the Canaanites were pictured as golden calves, brass he-goats.

There is a world of difference between a man, or a nation, whose highest thoughts cannot rise above the level of the animals they worship, and a man or nation whose highest thoughts are expressed in the holiness, justice and mercy of the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

If any one has a sneaking feeling that all religions are really much the same, let him remember what happened in Palestine. The peoples who chose the animal-gods simply rotted away, leaving few traces in the dust of history. The nation that (not everybody, not all the time, but on the whole) chose the true and living God, has made an impression on history such as no nation so small has ever made.

• • •

Idols of Today

THE Living God still challenges us, a free people. The words of Joshua might still be spoken in this 20th century: Choose this day whom you will serve. Millions make the wrong choice. Some worship the idol called success-at-any-price; some fall down and worship Mammon; others worship popular opinion; others will do anything for what is in a liquor bottle; others give their all for the goddess of sex, others for the "great god luck."

The dismissal of ninety cadets from West Point for cheating (often set them the example!), the revelations of the Kefauver Crime Committee, the strangle-hold gamblers have on national affairs, the crowded divorce courts and race tracks, the ravages of liquor and drugs even on young boys and girls, the general foggy confusion about what is right and what is wrong, the prevalence of the bare-faced lie in public life—all must cause a thoughtful person to ask: What kind of choices is our country making?

Can we be called a God-fearing nation or do we also still worship idols?

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THE EUROPEAN ARMY

(Norfolk Virginian-Pilot)

General Eisenhower's defense plans are being tied into a knot. Under his command he has American and British divisions and divisions from other nations on the continent of Western Europe. He does not consider Western Europe wholly defensible unless he can obtain German divisions. The only plan under way —and perhaps the only possible plan—to get German divisions without arousing the fears of Atlantic Pact nations is to form a European Army, in which the European nations will pool their forces to counterbalance the Germans.

The present hope is that the plans for the direction and organization of the European Army will be all wrapped up by the time the North Atlantic Pact Council meets in Lisbon February 3. But the hope is dim. The prospect is that the European Army will not be formed unless the British decide to join it (instead of fighting along side it) or unless the nations on the continent get up the nerve and courage to pool their armies without full British co-membership.

4-H CLUB STAMP TO GO ON SALE

A 4-H Club commemorative 3-cent postage stamp will go on sale at Springfield, Ohio, on January 15, 1952.

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson said stamp collectors who want first-day cancellations of the stamp may send a limited number of addressed envelopes, not more than 10, to the Postmaster, Springfield, Ohio, with money order remittance to cover the cost of the stamps.

An enclosure of medium weight should be placed in each envelope and the flap either sealed or turned in. The outside envelope to the Postmaster should be endorsed, "First Day Covers."

An initial printing order of 110,000,000 4-H Club commemorative stamps has been authorized.

The central design of the stamp depicts a group of typical farm buildings at the left, while in the center appears the symbolic four-leaf clover with the letter "H" on each leaf, representing head, heart, hands and health. Directly beneath the symbol is inscribed "The 4-H Clubs." Dominating the right side of the design are a teen age boy and girl, facing the club symbol. In the lower hand corner of the design the denomination "3c" is shown. A solid dark panel forms the top of the stamp, on which appears the wording "To Make the Best Better."

SCHOOLS FOR SAWMILL OPERATORS PLANNED

Tentative plans for a series of schools for sawmill operators, forest landowners, and others are being made by the Extension Forester at VPI.

The foresters say the schools will be held in localities where interest is shown, and that requests should be routed to the forestry department at VPI, Blacksburg.

Grade-sawing and lumber manufacturing will have top billing on the list of subjects for discussion at the schools.

The foresters point out that the low-grade hardwood problem facer many small saw mill operators throughout the country. The operators themselves could help solve the problem by reducing to a minimum the volume of low-grade lumber produced, by more careful selection of trees to be cut, and by careful sawing of the logs to develop the highest possible grades. Sawing of trees in the woods to get the best possible lengths and quality of logs, would be a long step forward.

Research to find additional outlets for low-grade hardwood is suggested.

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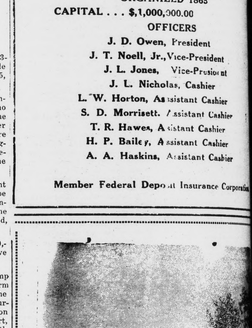
Uncle Sam Says

Merry Christmas! And make it merrier, folks, by giving presents that increase in value like U. S. Defense Bonds. You can buy them at your bank or Post Office. And don't forget to include yourself in a bond-buying program all the year 'round. Join the Payroll Savings Plan where you work, or the Bond-A-Month Plan where you bank. Everyone with an income should be in one of these plans. Buy Defense Bonds now, hold on to them, and you'll have many Merry Christmases to come!

U. S. Treasury Department

In 1951, there was an increase of 6,000 in vessels using the port of Hampton Roads.



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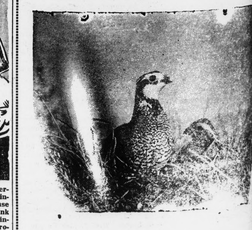

Merry Christmas! And make it merrier, folks, by giving presents that increase in value like U. S. Defense Bonds. You can buy them at your bank or Post Office. And don't forget to include yourself in a bond-buying program all the year 'round. Join the Payroll Savings Plan where you work, or the Bond-A-Month Plan where you bank. Everyone with an income should be in one of these plans. Buy Defense Bonds now, hold on to them, and you'll have many Merry Christmases to come!

U. S. Treasury Department

The Bank Of Appomattox

Appomattox, Virginia

One of a series of historical articles

Presented by this Bank

York to Rome plane forced
Italy.

Evergreen

vergreen, Dec. 24.- Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and daughter, of Rich spent the week-end with her Penick Harvey.

e Rev. David Bailey and family, will move here in January, will be the pastor of the Evergd Field of Baptist Churches.

r. and Mrs. H. B. Cralle will the holidays with their chilen Richmond, visiting Mr. and Mrs Clapp and Mr. and Mrs. Cralle, Jr.

Harris, of Bluefield College, Va., and Jay Stewart are home the holidays.

r. and Mrs. R. H. Bruce and Bonnie and Emile will visit rt Royal, Va. this week.

Mabel Farmer, of Hamilton, spent the week-end with Mrs. Garrett.

Glover, of Washington, is ding a few days with his sister, J. C. Staples.

and Mrs. J. D. Jennings and ren, of Christiansburg, are ding a few days with his mother, S. J. Jennings.

The Rev. Tearle Brown preached his sermon here at the Baptist urch Sunday to a large crowd. will continue his studies at Forest College, N. C.

and Mrs. Thad Massie, of ort Norfolk spent the week-end home of Mr. and Mrs. Z. E. ham.

. W. G. Garrett visited in the e of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Warrimorrow.

and Mrs. L. F. Wooldridge children will be supper guests home of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry at Appomattox Sunday evening.

H. C. Staples, Jr., of Fort is spending a few days with nts, Mr. and Mrs. H. C.

Medical Care Said Relatively Cheaper Than in 1935-39

CHICAGO—Th. American Medical Association has reported that the price of medical care, including drugs, hospital room rates and physician and dental services, was relatively 15 per cent cheaper in 1950 than during 1935-39.

This was revealed in the Consumers' Price Index, compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau's Index indicated a 72 per cent rise in the cost of living since the 1935-39 base period while, at the same time, showing that medical care prices rose only 48 per cent.

The increase for food, the Index showed, was 104 per cent; apparel 88 per cent; rent 31 per cent; fuel, electricity and refrigeration 41 per cent; house furnishings 93 per cent, and 57 per cent for the items which the Bureau of Labor Statistics classified as miscellaneous.

The 72 per cent rise in the cost of living as compared with only a 48 per cent rise in medical care prices indicates that for every $1 paid for goods and services generally in 1935-39, the 1950 consumer had only $1.72. On the other hand, the medical care purchased for $1 in 1935-39 cost only $1.48 in 1950.

An analysis of the Index discloses further that a dollar in 1950 could buy 63 cents worth of medical care but only 58 cents worth of all goods and services, or 05 per cent as much. The 1950 purchasing power of the dollar was 88 per cent as high in terms of goods and services, generally, as it was in terms of medical care prices only. Thus, in terms of the purchasing power of the 1950 dollar, medical care was relatively 14 per cent cheaper than in 1935-39.

Physicians' fee , according to the Index, rose 40 per cent or only a little more than half as rapidly as the entire cost of living, which rose 72 per cent.

Only hospital room rates, which increased 125 per cent, have risen faster than the entire Consumers' Price Index.

"Such high hospital rates," on A.M.A. study of the Consumers' Price Index said, "reflects the fact that hospitals are singularly exposed to the forces of inflation."

Commenting on the relatively cheaper medical care prices today, Dr. John W. Cline, San Francisco, president of the A.M.A., said that "physicians recognize that the cost of medical care, especially hospital care, is a serious budget item for many persons. Therefore, the doctors are strongly supportive of various voluntary pre-payment insurance plans to help meet these costs."

"The fact is, however," Dr. Cline continued, "that, as shown by official government statistics, medical care prices today, as compared with the prices of all goods and services, are relatively less than they were 15 years ago."

'Truck Driver of 1949' Charged Drunk Driving

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — The "Truck Driver of the Year 1949" has been convicted of drunken driving.

Lloyd Reisner, picked for the national title in a contest based on driving skill and safety, was charged with drunken driving by officers who said he drove his automobile through a traffic signal. He was fined $10.25 and his drivers license suspended for 90 days.

Reisner was also cited once by the Indiana Motor Truck Association for saving the life of a girl who appeared to be bleeding to death after an accident at Louisville.

Marine Engineering Officer Braves Danger for Parts

WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING IN KOREA—The last time Uijongbu airfield was abandoned to the Reds, a damaged Marine Corsair fighter was left on the airstrip.

First Lieutenant Harry Wilson, of Andrews, Texas, a first Marine Aircraft Wing engineering officer, needed spare parts for two Corsairs grounded for repairs.

He took six Marine enlisted mechanics with him in a truck, and despite warnings of military police over the way, passed through the front lines and into Uijongbu.

As artillery shells hissed into Communist ranks only a few hundred yards away, they hastily "cannibalized" the Corsair and hauled away every useable part except the fuselage and wings.

Marine Fliers Have Dropped 22 Gondolas of Explosives

WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING IN KOREA—A single squadron of fighter-bomber aircraft, flying with the First Marine Aircraft Wing, have dropped 1132 explosive bombs of all types, and 707 napalm fire bombs on the Communists during a single 30 day period.

In addition, the Leatherneck pilots fired 489,050 rounds of 20mm. cannon ammunition, and 7,419 high velocity aircraft rockets, each the equivalent of a 5" shell, into enemy positions during the period.

This is the equivalent of 22 American-sized gondola-type rail road cars full of high explosives.

Writer Tells Effect Atom Bombs Might Have on Civilians

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—What happens to the morale of the people after their city has been bombed by enemy planes? How do they adjust to threats of new attacks?

These are some of the questions answered in a survey of civilian reactions to air attacks in Europe and Japan, and now published in a book, "Air War and Emotional Stress." The author is Irving L. Janis, Associate Professor of Psychology at Yale University, who prepared the study under the sponsorship of the Rand Corporation as part of its program for the U. S. Air Force.

One purpose of the survey was to document the psychological aspects of modern war to use in case of possible atomic bombing of American cities. Here are some of the conclusions presented in the survey:

1. A light bombing may actually improve morale of those persons who were "remote-misses" but not "near-misses" of the bombing. These persons tend to replace their old fears with optimism and confidence.

2. These same persons will show increased capacity to withstand the emotional stress of subsequent air raids if they have been exposed to a series of "remote-miss" bombings. This was the case in England during World War II.

3. After the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, researchers found that "in general the amount of defeatism . . . was less than in other cities." The comparatively high morale of the survivors is attributed to little heavy bombing by B-29's prior to the atom bombing.

4. "Apparently the A-bomb attacks produced no greater drop in morale . . . than would be expected from a single heavy raid . . . carried out by B-29's against other Japanese cities," the survey points out.

5. Both in England and in Germany there was a rise in juvenile delinquency and in looting following an air raid, but neither reached alarming proportions. There was a slight rise in suicides in Germany after an air attack but the survey points out that the increase was not statistically significant."

Bike Rider Takes Dare; Crashes Into Restaurant

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—A motorcycle rider took a dare here and made like a bull in a china shop, crashing his vehicle through the front door of the Lucky Shoe restaurant, damaging furniture and injuring a waitress.

Police said Robert Nichols, New Boston, Ohio, roared through the restaurant so fast he burned tracks in the floor, knocked over chairs and tables, broke the front of the juke box and smashed through the rear door. The rider also upset the table where a waitress was eating. She suffered cuts and a possible shoulder fracture.

Castor Bean Acreage Upped As Industries Cry for Oil

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Strong men flinch no less than small boys over castor oil.

Little Johnny recoils, as always, from that "mild yet nauseous" taste. Captains of industry in a nation geared to a military economy fret because they cannot readily obtain as much of the slippery stuff as they need.

So they are doing things about it. First, the Department of Agriculture is operating a castor-bean program calling for 80,000 acres of planting in 1951. This compares with 9,000 acres harvested in 1950, and even less in other recent years.

Second, the Government is restricting use of castor oil in many lines of manufacture in order to make more of it available for direct and indirect military duties. Castor oil for Johnny and all other medicinal purposes continues unrestricted. Nowadays, it is only a tithe of the total consumed.

The ninefold acreage increase might be even greater if it were not for the limited amount of domestic, "educated" seeds adapted to harvesting by machine. Imported varieties of the castor-oil plant bear pods which dehisce—pop open and scatter their beans—thus requiring manual harvesting too costly on U. S. farms.

Glass Has Served World In Ancient, Modern Ages

CORNING, N. Y. — Man-made glass, its beginnings unknown, dates from long before the Pyramids. In Corning, N. Y., late in May, a new museum and library was opened to the public. It brings together the most ancient and most modern ways the world has been served by glass.

Beside a tiny blue Egyptian vase shaped nearly 3,000 years ago stands a duplicate of the great 200-inch Hale telescope disc cast for Mount Palomar Observatory in California —the largest piece of glass ever made by man. Smaller discs were made at Corning for the wide-angle Big Schmidt telescope, with which the National Geographic Society and California Institute of Technology are surveying the universe out to 350 million light years.

Pamplin

Pamplin, Dec. 24.- The Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Hickney and daughter, Martha Gayle are spending the holidays with friends and relatives in North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ponton and sons, Jack and Lear, of Newport News were week-end guests in the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. H. McCall.

Captain Roy Ligon, of Kansas City, is visiting in the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Ligon.

Miss Mary Reeves Black, of Charlottesville is spending the holidays with her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Black.

Mr. and Mrs. K. L. McClenny and daughter, Betty, visited relatives here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. McCauley and children, of Fredericksburg, are visiting her mother, Mrs. W. B. Ford.

Miss Ann Terry, of Glasgow, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Terry.

Mrs. Carl Evans, of Roanoke, is visiting in the home of her mother, Mrs. C. C. Rosser.

The Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Black and daughter, Mary Rives, are visiting in the home of Mrs. Howard Clayton, of Yesuvius.

Miss Kate Franklin is spending the holidays with relatives in Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Gardner and son, Joe, of North Carolina, were visitors last week in the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Ligon.

Chicago covered with deep snow.

Subscription rate: $2.00 a year; out.

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Mrs. Roosevelt plans to visit Pakistan.

Hoarding of aluminum is discounted.

Adenauer says hope for peace is growing.

British shipbuilding showed a decline for 1951.

Appomattox is a growing town.

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